

LXX.—*Eastern and African Heterocera.*
By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family **Lithosiidæ.**

Barsine syntypica, nov.

♀. Pure white; thorax with two black spots in front, two in the centre, and two at the base: fore wings with a black spot near the base; two bands, each composed of three black transverse streaks, elbowed outwards and nearly touching; a medial, almost erect, transverse black line, also in three parts; a black spot at the end of the cell and a broad marginal band of black streaks on the veins, its inner margin without a line, but uniform and deeply curved towards the outer margin in its middle: hind wings with a narrow marginal band of short black streaks on the veins.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

Pattern somewhat as in *B. radians*, Moore, from Sikkim, but the basal bands of streaks in that species are erect and not outwardly angled.

Family **Lymantriidæ.**

Genus **PENDRIA**, nov.

Palpi minute and porrect; antennæ bipectinate, the branches longer in male than in female; hind tibiæ with two pairs of minute spurs: fore wings with vein 2 from the cell at two thirds, 3 from before angle, 4 from the angle, 5 from middle of discocellulars, 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, and 10 stalked; 11 from the cell at three fourths: hind wings with vein 2 from two thirds, 3 from before angle, 4 from the angle, 5 from a little above, all these arising rather close together; 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type, *P. rinaria*, Moore.

Pendria rinaria.

Redoa rinaria, Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. Co. ii. p. 336 (1859).

Cuviria rinaria, Hmps. (part.), Moths India, i. p. 490 (1892).

Caragola rinaria, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 377.

Java, Sumatra.

Leucoma costalis, nov.

♂. Antennæ with shafts pinkish white, pectinations brown; palpi pale pinkish; body pinkish white; thorax with some ochreous hairs in front: wings pure white, very thinly clothed; costal area suffused with pale pinkish, the median vein somewhat tinged with the same colour; a very minute black dot at the end of the cell of the fore wings, otherwise there are no markings above or below. Underside: body and legs tinged with pale pinkish: wings narrower than usual in the genus.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Uganda (*Christy*); one example (type in B. M.).

Euproctis monophyes, nov.

♂. Antennæ, frons, and top of head ochreous red: wings short, broad, uniform white, with a very slight primrose tinge; costa ochreous red; wings without any markings: legs ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Bihe, W. Africa; one example.

Euproctis cincta, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, antennæ, and thorax dull yellow; abdomen brown; anal tuft dull yellow: wings dull pale ochreous brown; outer margin of fore wings narrowly dull yellow, its inner edge dentated and terminating in a yellow spot at the hinder angle: hind wings with the margin yellowish white. Underside much paler; pectus yellow; legs and abdomen whitish; wings as above, with the addition of an indistinct whitish patch near anal angle running narrowly a short distance up the wing.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Kina Balu (♂ type); Kuching, Borneo (♀ type in B. M.).

Euproctis icelomorpha, nov.

♀. Frons white; palpi, antennæ, thorax, and fore wings dull pale ochreous: fore wings with the basal two thirds smeared with brown; a medial band, upper half pale brown, lower half white, almost filled up with two dark purplish-brown double spots, and two large, similarly coloured, single subapical spots: hind wings with the ground-colour dull pale ochreous, but almost entirely smeared with brown, leaving only the marginal area ochreous: abdomen blackish,

anal tuft ochreous. Underside dull pale brownish; the outer areas of both wings pale ochreous, without markings; legs whitish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

With the markings as in *E. perplexa*, Swinhoe, from Singapore, but that is an entirely brown insect, with only one apical spot.

Euproctis hemibathes, nov.

♂. Palpi, antennæ, head, and fore part of thorax bright ochreous; remainder of thorax, abdomen, and wings dark ochreous brown, the hind wings slightly paler than the fore wings: fore wings with the costal line, apex broadly, and outer margin narrowly bright ochreous: hind wings with an even costal and marginal band of pale straw-yellow colour. Underside as above, but very pale, nearly white; body and legs whitish; anal tuft with some ochreous hairs: wings narrow; fore wings with the apex much produced.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

Euproctis nessa, nov.

♂. Pectinations of the antennæ black, shafts orange-ochreous; palpi, head, body, and wings of a uniform very bright orange-ochreous, without any markings whatever except that the margins of the fore wings are slightly darker in colour. On the underside the coloration is paler, the colour throughout very uniform and bright.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Uganda (*Minchin*) (type in B. M.).

Another example from the same locality has a little brown suffusion on the hind wings above and on apical portion of the fore wings below. It is allied to *E. chrysophæa*, Walker, from Abyssinia.

Euproctis Ridleyi, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi brown, antennæ and frons greyish ochreous, thorax and fore wings olive-brown tinged with ochreous: fore wings irrorated with rather large black atoms; a prominent black spot at the end of the cell; outer marginal space and cilia paler, in one male example greyish ochreous: hind wings black, with a broad, greyish-ochreous, even, marginal band: abdomen black, with greyish-ochreous anal tuft. Underside whitish; fore wings with a black spot at the end

of the cell; hind wings with a prominent black lunule, the inner and basal portions of the wings suffused with blackish: the female has a broad, indistinct, outwardly elbowed, brown medial band on the fore wings; the coloration is duller and paler and the outer margins are very slightly ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Singapore (*Ridley*); two pairs (types in B. M.).

Euproctis humida, nov.

♂. Ochreous fawn-colour; abdomen blackish brown, anal tuft ochreous fawn: fore wings with an antemedial, nearly erect, ochreous-brown line, with an angle inwards at the middle and another below it; a spot at end of cell and a postmedial similar line, curving outwards above the middle, both lines slightly sinuous; two black spots just outside the middle of the outer line and another near the hinder angle in some examples, some of these spots are obsolescent; marginal line pale brown; cilia ochreous fawn, with pale brown patches: hind wings suffused with blackish brown except towards the outer margin. Underside much paler, uniform in colour, without any markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Singapore; six examples (type in B. M.).

Pantana droa, nov.

♂. Palpi and frons orange-ochreous; shaft of antennæ white, plumes black; head and body blackish brown: wings white; fore wings with a prominent black spot a little below the end of the cell; an indistinct spot at the end, hidden by the outer margin, which is broadly black, occupying one third of the wing at the costa, narrowing hindwards, its inner margin irregular; a space bent into the black a little above the hinder margin; the entire wing suffused with pale black, palest below the black spot: hind wings with some black suffusion at the base and a large black patch at the apex. Underside similar but paler, both wings evenly and slightly suffused with blackish; legs grey above, white beneath; body white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hong Kong (*Longstaff*); one example (type in B. M.).

Nearest to *P. terminata*, Walker, from Burma.

Lalia hemippa, nov.

♂. Palpi and frons orange-ochreous; head and body grey; shafts of antennæ white, pectinations black: fore wings

white, the veins thickly olive-brown, some pale ochreous-grey suffusion on the hinder margin: hind wings ochreous grey, marginal line brownish ochreous, cilia white. The underside has the fore wings more or less suffused with ochreous grey, the hind wings pure white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Machakos (*Crawshay*); one example (type in B. M.).

The outer margins of the fore wings are oblique, making the wings narrower than usual, and the last joints of the palpi are shorter than is usual in this genus.

Aroa glebula, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dark brown-pink: fore wings with indistinct, whitish, very thin, transverse antemedial line close to the middle of the wing, and a similar, outwardly curved, discal line: hind wings without markings; cilia ochreous, with dark brown-pink patches. Underside pale dull brown, tinged with pinkish; costa of fore wings ochreous; wings without markings, cilia concolorous, with ochreous dots; legs brownish ochreous.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

Dasychira pulchra, nov.

♂. Palpi and frons orange-ochreous; plumes of the antennæ greyish ochreous, shafts dark brownish ochreous, with black spots; head and thorax chocolate-brown; abdomen greyish, tinged with yellow: fore wings with the upper third whitish, tinged with pink, the apical portion nearly pure white, the two portions divided from each other by a club-shaped dark chestnut-brown band, with a dark spot in the club-head below the costa, contracted in the middle, then again near the hinder margin, and edged on both sides with ochreous white; the lower two thirds of wing is purplish brown, dark in the middle, paling towards the hinder margin; two brown subapical streaks connecting the club with the outer margin: hind wings white, tinged with yellow, without markings. Underside: wings white, tinged with yellow; fore wings with the upper and outer portions suffused with chestnut-brown, containing dark longitudinal streaks; body white; legs grey, fore tarsi pink.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Coomassie (*Whiteside*); one example (type in B. M.).

Abdomen without dorsal tufts.

Dasychira postalba, nov.

♂. Palpi and antennæ ochreous grey, shafts of the latter pure white towards the base; head and thorax ochreous red, with large white spots: fore wings white, primrose-tinged; a broad, medial, upright, ochreous-red band, inside of this is a band of two or three lines connected with the medial band in places, forming several white spots, several lines at the base connected with the other band on the costa and hinder margin, leaving an inner white space, beyond the medial band; all the veins are ochreous red, with two transverse irregular lines; cilia ochreous red: hind wings, abdomen, and all the underside pure white, without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Coomassie (*Whiteside*); one example (type in B. M.).

Abdomen without dorsal tufts.

Dasychira glovera, nov.

♂. Palpi, antennæ, head, thorax, and fore wings pinkish cream-colour: fore wings with the basal third olive-brown, limited by a brown line having two short outward dentations on the subcostal and medial veins; the brown space includes a subbasal short brown line and a large cream-coloured spot or patch in its middle; a discal, sinuous, very fine, brown line, which bends inwards on vein 2 and then is outwardly oblique to the hinder margin; a brown streak crosses it on vein 5, and on vein 2 it bends inwards and circles upwards to the costa; there is also a costal subapical brown patch and some brownish patches on the cilia: hind wings and abdomen white, without markings. Underside white; legs with brown markings; both wings with short discal brown lines running down from the costa.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Uganda, Entebbe (*Minchin*); one example (type in B. M.).

Abdomen with dorsal tufts.

Dasychira rocana, nov.

♂. Palpi black, with white tips; antennæ pinkish grey, the shafts whitish; collar and fore part of thorax olive-brown, the remainder and the basal third of fore wings greenish grey smeared in parts with white and limited by an erect and straight black line; remainder of the wing olive-brown, finely irrorated with grey; a blackish, fine, sinuous line from the costa one fifth from apex curves inwards at vein 3 to the

middle of the wing, then outwards to the hinder margin near the angle; a short blackish subapical line attached on the costa to a submarginal sinuous line; marginal line grey; cilia ochreous grey, with grey patches: hind wings white, without markings: abdomen grey, dorsal tufts blackish. Underside white; legs with brownish markings; fore wings suffused with brown except towards hinder margin; all the wings with a brown spot at the end of the cell.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Coomassie (*Whiteside*); one example (type in B. M.).

Genus CADURCA, nov.

♂. Antennæ bipectinate, with long pectinations throughout, each branch covered with very fine but rather long setæ; palpi porrect, hairy, the last joint hidden by hair; frons hairy; thorax and abdomen slender, the latter not extending beyond the hind wings: fore wings short, much narrower in proportion than the hind wings; costa nearly straight, apex rounded, outer margin evenly curved, hinder margin nearly straight: hind wings broad, rather produced at the apex, which extends to a level with the outer margin of the fore wings; outer margin very slightly curved; anal angle slightly produced: fore wings with vein 2 from a little beyond middle of cell, 3 at an even distance between 2 and end of cell, 4 from the angle, 5 from a little above, 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, and 10 stalked, 11 from close to upper end of cell, 12 free: hind wings with veins 2, 3, 4, and 5 as in fore wings, 6 from upper angle, 7 from before angle.

Cadurca venata, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, frons, thorax below, and legs black, thorax above with longitudinal yellow and black stripes; abdomen pinkish yellow, with black segmental bands above: wings of a uniform pale pinkish grey, very thinly clothed, costal and marginal line and all the veins prominently black; cilia concolorous with the wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Bihé, W. Africa; ten examples.

Lymantria postfusca, nov.

♂. Palpi black, speckled with white, bright orange beneath; antennæ black; head, thorax, and fore wings white, thorax with a black spot in front and another in the middle; abdomen orange, with brown suffusion at the base

and black dorsal spots: fore wings with the markings black; a short basal line followed by some spots; an antemedial dentated line and duplicate outwardly curved deeply dentated lines, well separated from the inner line on the costa, but inclining close to it on the hinder margin, and not filled in with black as is usual in this group; submarginal and marginal indented but incomplete lines: hind wings blackish brown, some whitish suffusion in the disk, and a small white mark on the outer margin below the middle. Underside with both wings almost entirely suffused with blackish brown; legs blackish brown; abdomen orange, with black lateral spots.

♀. Similar to the male, though also suffused with brown and with a deep black marginal border, but the fore wings are purer white, the transverse lines thicker with large black patches; the ante- and postmedial lines joined together below the middle by two large almost square patches, the upper one having two white spots in it.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 2, ♀ 2 $\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Kandy, Ceylon (*Mackwood*); one pair.

Belongs to the *beatrice* group, but that form has a male that is entirely brown and the female has white hind wings. I have both sexes from Java, where the type came from. The female is nearest to *L. fuliginosa*, Moore, from South India, but that form also has a brown male. I have four males and three females, bred by me in Bombay. This group has many local forms. I have in my collection good series of *beatrice*, Stoll, *ganaha*, Swinhoe, *marginata*, Walker, and *fuliginosa*, Moore, all constant in their differences from each other; *ganaha* has a blackish male, the others brown males.

Lymantria singapura, nov.

♂. Antennæ brown, the shafts with some white on the basal two thirds; apical third pure white; palpi black, white at the tips; frons, head, thorax, and fore wings white; middle of head with a black spot and a crimson line behind it; thorax with black spots: fore wings with spots and lines black; two basal spots, four elongated spots beyond them, an antemedial highly dentate line, a cell-spot, a medial similar line with longer teeth and double at the upper portion; a submarginal dentate line and marginal black spots which run across the white cilia: abdomen crimson, with white anal tuft and dorsal spots, two black at the base, four black at the end, the middle spots white: hind wings crimson, with a black border which does not quite reach the anal angle;

white cilia crossed by black streaks between the veins. Underside: wings pale ochreous white, shining; abdominal margin of hind wings crimson-tinged; two prominent medial black spots on costa of fore wings, indications of a central line and outer grey marginal borders: legs white, with black spots; abdomen crimson, with black bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Singapore (*Ridley*); one example (type in B. M.).

A beautiful insect, nearest *L. rosea*, Hupsn.

Family Limacodidæ.

Miresa acallis, nov.

♂. Palpi chestnut-red; frons, head, and fore part of the thorax ochreous orange; antennæ, body, and fore wings pale pinkish grey, the margins of the fore wings darker, the median vein and its branches brown; a dark brown subbasal patch; no other markings: hind wings much paler, whitish towards the costa; cilia of both wings dark pinkish grey, with a white basal line. Underside whitish, tinged with pink; no markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

There are three male examples from Singapore in the B. M. collection unnamed (Drawer 6).

Natada amicta, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, body, and wings ochreous grey: fore wings with the costal line darker grey; a broad subcostal indistinct pink streak from base to outer margin; no other markings above. Underside similar in colour; costa of fore wings pink, broadly so towards the base; fore and middle legs bright pink.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Bihé, W. Africa; one example.

Family Hypsidæ.

Deilemera marcida, nov.

♀. Frons black, edged with white; palpi ochreous, last joint black; top of head ochreous, with a black centre; collar with two black spots edged with ochreous; thorax and fore wings greyish brown, with a pinkish tinge; abdomen blackish, with whitish segmental bands, whitish below, with

a double lateral row of black spots : fore wings with an even white discal band from costa at two thirds to near the hinder angle ; a white streak running below the cell from the base to the lower end of the discal band, and attenuated at both ends : hind wings white, with the costa narrowly and the outer margin broadly banded with black, its inner margin with an inward curve in its middle. Underside of thorax with bright ochreous on each side ; legs brown above, white beneath.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Angola ; one example.

Family Gonopteridæ.

Savara amisa, nov.

♂. Palpi pinkish red, with white beneath ; top of head and collar pinkish grey ; body and fore wings olive-brown, the latter with a white dot in the cell ; ante- and postmedial, indistinct, outwardly curved, sinuous, and dentated brown lines, the latter curved inwards below the cell ; a submarginal dentated brown line, with an outer pale edging : hind wings pinkish red, without markings. Underside whitish, the fore wings inwardly suffused with pinkish ; both wings crossed by a recurved medial brown line, with a black spot on the middle of the costa of the hind wings ; fore tarsi with prominent white spots.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra ; one example.

Fore wings with the outer margin highly angled above the middle, with a small angular projection between that and the hinder margin.

Family Catephidæ.

Gyrtona acuda, nov.

♀. Silvery grey, irrorated with dark pinkish brown ; collar with a white line hindwards ; abdomen with a black band on first segment and some dorsal and lateral black dots : fore wings smeared with whitish at the base ; an outwardly oblique, triangular, black costal patch just before the middle extending to vein 2 ; some black dots in and beyond end of cell ; an indistinct straight pale line across the disk, rather broadly suffused with blackish on its outer side ; marginal black line interrupted by the veins ; whitish cilia, with brown patches : hind wings with a broad blackish-brown marginal border, the veins blackish brown. Underside dull brown,

some pale marks on the costa of fore wings towards apex ; body white ; legs white, with black stripes ; tarsi black, with white bands.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra ; one example.

Family Focillidæ.

Egnasia mesotypa, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform ochreous-brown colour ; the tuft of hair on the inner side of the third joint of the palpi in the male black : fore wings with a vitreous white spot in the middle of the cell ; a vitreous white mark like the figure of 3 at the end : hind wings with a white trident-shaped vitreous mark at the end of the cell, with a white spot close to its centre : fore wings with indications of an antemedial transverse black line, and both wings crossed by a black outwardly curved postmedial line and a discal dentated black line, but much curved inwards on to the costa of the fore wings ; marginal line black ; cilia yellow ; both wings with the outer margin angled as in *E. ephyrodalis*, Walker.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills ; one male and two females.

Capnodes brunnea, nov.

♀. Dark brown, uniform in coloration ; palpi below whitish : fore wings with a dark shade in the cell ; an indistinct postmedial, outwardly curved, interrupted, white line, curved slightly inwards below the cell ; both wings with a row of submarginal brown dots, with pale outer sides ; a pale marginal line ; cilia pale, with a brown inner band. Under-side pale, with indications of a brown, postmedial, outwardly curved line across both wings and marginal brown spots with pale outer sides.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra ; one example.

Allied to *C. ceylonica*, Walker, but browner, without any cell-spots or subapical markings, and with the outer line of fore wings not bent in on to costa, as in that species.

Family Deltoididæ.

Adrapsa chartalis, nov.

♂. Palpi dark brown-pink, ochreous beneath ; antennæ and top of head ochreous chestnut ; body and wings dark

brown, tinged with ochreous: fore wings with a pure white lunular mark, edged with dark brown, at the end of the cell; an indistinct white dot in the cell; both wings crossed by an antemedial, outwardly curved, uniform, thick, brown line near the middle; a postmedial, highly crenulate, and sinuous brown line, outwardly edged with ochreous; a diffuse discal brown band, with an ochreous, crenulate, and sinuous line running through its outer side, the space beyond variegated with brown and ochreous; marginal lunules black, with ochreous outer edges; cilia brown. Underside ochreous, irrorated with brown atoms; all spots as above; antemedial and postmedial sinuous brown lines; a broad blackish discal band, running into the margin in parts, leaving ochreous spaces at the apex and hinder margin on both wings; body and legs dull ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

Bertula invenusta.

Bertula invenusta (♂), Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.(7) ix. p. 177 (1902).

♀. Brown, with a pinkish tinge: fore wings with a brown dot in the cell, a nearly square brown spot at the end, a brown transverse fascia between them across the wing; an antemedial sinuous brown line; a postmedial dentated brown line, the space from the base to this line much paler than the space beyond; a submarginal pale dentated line: hind wings with no visible inner line, the outer lines and colouring of the wing corresponding to that of the fore wings; a brown, diffused, indistinct patch in the disk. Underside paler, but shaded as above; fore wings with a brown dot in the cell; a brown spot at the end on all the wings; hind wings with an additional antemedial thin brown band which crosses the cell-spot.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one male and four females.

The male is much lighter in colour than the type specimen, but is otherwise identical.

Bertula similalis, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, body, and fore wings brown, the last with two white dots edged with black at the end of the cell; subbasal, antemedial, and postmedial black sinuous bands, not very distinct, the last much bent inwards below vein 2, the

first and last edged inwardly with a pale thin band, the antemedial band edged outwardly; a submarginal sinuous white line: hind wings pale brown, without markings. Underside brownish white and grey in parts; two discal crenulated brown lines; a brown spot at the end of each cell, very indistinct on the fore wings; a brown spot in the disk and another near anal angle.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{4}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch.

Padang, Sumatra; two males and two females (types).

Sarawak, Borneo; one male and four females.

There are two examples from Borneo in the B. M. Drawer 36 with *Bleptina hadenalis*, Moore, and one also from Borneo in the same drawer with *Bertula impuralis*, Hmps. n.; the second joint of the palpi is long and thickly pilose, and the third is long, curves over the head, and is thickly tufted with long hair on the upperside.

Bleptina delosticha, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform dark purplish-brown colour: fore wings with a white lunule edged with black at the end of the cell; two transverse thin and erect white bands edged with black on both sides, ante- and postmedial, some large blackish patches in and below the cell, and smaller ones in the disk, through which runs an indistinct, whitish, sinuous line: hind wings with a whitish, thin, discal band, most apparent near the anal angle, and two similar but more indistinct bands immediately following it; marginal lunules of both wings black; cilia pinkish grey. Underside pale brown; both wings with two pale, discal, sinuous, thin bands and a large and prominent black spot at the end of each cell; hind wings with an additional black spot in the cell.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one male and two females (types); Ternate, one male.

There is an example from Obi in the B. M. unnamed (Drawer 34).

Family Hypenidæ.

Hypena epigæa, nov.

♂. Palpi brown, hairs on the upperside and breast black; thorax and fore wings blackish brown; an antemedial, highly sinuous, indistinct, pale line; a postmedial sinuous black line, outwardly edged with white, most distinctly so on the costa, the space between this line and the base darker

than the rest of the wing ; a white and grey apical streak ; a row of pale discal dots, three dots on the costa near the apex ; black marginal lunules with pale inner edges ; cilia dull ochreous, with a central double brown line and brown terminal patches : hind wings dull pale brown, without markings ; cilia as on the fore wings. Underside dull pale brown ; a short angled line from the costa at two thirds and a white subapical spot ; hind wings with a brown cell-spot and a brown discal line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra ; one example.

Superficially somewhat like *H. tuma*, Swinhoe, from the Jaintia Hills.

Family Epiplemidæ.

Epiplema subflavida, nov.

♂. Of a uniform ochreous brown, tips of palpi and head black : fore wings with an antemedial brown line, bent deeply outwards ; a postmedial similar line, angled outwards, the portion below the angle sinuous and ending on the hinder margin in a large blackish spot ; a submarginal, incomplete, and indistinct brown line rather close to the margin, some pale and black dots on the costa, and some pale shades near the outer margin : hind wings with subbasal and discal outwardly bent brown lines, corresponding to the lines on the fore wings ; a submarginal line very close to the margin, two tails above and below the middle, a black spot on the lower tail edged with whitish on its inner side ; all the wings with black dot at the end of the cell. Underside rather bright ochreous yellow, with indications of the outer lines ; body and legs yellow.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Malang, Java ; one example.

Of the shape of *E. quadricaudata*, Walker.

Family Monoctenidæ.

Genus DEBOS.

Debos, Swinh. P. Z. S. 1885, p. 291.

Debos iratus.

Debos iratus, Swinhoe, l. c. pl. xx. fig. 7.

Poona, Nilgiri Hills.

In vol. i. p. 298 of 'Moths of India' Sir George Hampson

says this insect is probably a *Tinea*; but both Lord Walsingham and Mr. Durrant refused to accept it as a micro. I sent one of my examples to Mr. Meyrick, and he says certainly not a micro, belongs to the Monoctenidæ. I have therefore put it after the Australian genus *Epidesma*.

Family Boarmiidæ.

Genus PHRUDURA, nov.

Antennæ of male bipectinated, the pectinations lessening towards the tips; hind tibiæ dilated: fore wings with veins 3 and 4 from angle of cell, 5 from the middle of discocellulars, 6 from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, and 10 stalked: hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from lower angle of cell, 5 and 6 from upper angle.

Type, *P. pura*, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1902, p. 602.

I described *pura* from a female as a *Bapta*, but having now a male from the same locality (Sumatra), I must make a genus for it. *Bapta* has simple antennæ in both sexes: the bipectinated antennæ of *pura* male at once separates it; the male has the antennæ ochreous, the frons tinged with pink, a pink mark behind each eye, costa of fore wings pinkish, and general coloration of both wings white tinged with primrose.

Boarmia decisaria.

Boarmia decisaria, Walker, xxxv. 1589 (1866); Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 291 (1900).

Kandy, Ceylon; one male.

The type from Ceram is in Mus. Oxon.; it is a very variable insect and has had many names given it, as recorded in my book above quoted, but all the varieties come from the same localities. I have it from Java and Cape York; it is in Mus. Oxon. from Lifu and Port Moresby, and in Coll. Rothschild from Ke Island. Not previously recorded from the Indian Region.

Family Sterrhidæ.

Ptochophyle rectilineata, nov.

♀. Of a uniform bright greyish-ochreous colour, very minutely irrorated with grey atoms; vertex of head white: fore wings with the costa red-brown; lines on both wings straight, pale red-brown in colour, two on the fore wings—medial and postmedial, the latter from the costa at one fourth from the apex to the outer margin above the hinder angle; a

line on the hind wings, in continuation of the medial line of the fore wings, from the costa one third from apex to the middle of the outer margin; marginal points brown; cilia pale. Underside: fore wings and outer margin of hind wings diffused with pink; cilia nearly white; body and legs pale pinkish without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

Family Geometridæ.

Genus ACOLLESIS.

Acollesis, Warren, Nov. Zool. v. p. 11 (1898).

Acollesis semialba, nov.

♀. Palpi and antennæ greyish ochreous; frons white, with a greyish-ochreous line across the middle; top of head and body white: fore wings with the basal third white, the white running up the costa above the subcostal vein for one half the length, the remainder of the wing bright green; a transverse straight white line from the hinder margin beyond the middle towards the apex, bent inwards a little on to the costa just before reaching it: hind wings pure white, without markings. Underside white, with a greenish tinge, without markings; body and legs greyish ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Bihé, W. Africa; one example.

Family Crambidæ.

Eschata radiata, nov.

♀. White, top of head and a large patch on the fore part of the abdomen dull brownish ochreous: fore wings faintly suffused with grey; two silvery streaks from near the base to near the outer margin, one through the lower part of the cell and the other through the interno-median interspace; two transverse bands of short silvery streaks near the outer margin, and across these streaks two grey, interrupted, thick lines; some silvery spots on the margin; cilia and indistinct submarginal line blackish: hind wings pure white without markings: antennæ and sides of palpi orange-brown.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Gilolo; one example.

Family Epipaschiidæ.

Stericta basalis.

Orthaga basalis, Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 417.

Khasia Hills; one example.

The type from Japan is in the B. M. Not previously recorded from India.

Family Pyralidæ.

Bostra indicator.

Arippara indicator, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 74 (1864).

Bostra indicator, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 435 (1900).

Poaphila marginata, Walker, xxxiii. 991 (1865).

Bostra marginata, Hmps. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1896, p. 534.

Khasia Hills.

The type from Sarawak is in Mus. Oxon.; I have it also from the same locality. The type of *marginata* from Moulmein is in the B. M. They are specifically identical. I have it also from Singapore, and Hampson records it from Japan and Sumatra.

Family Pyraustidæ.

Dichocrocis orissusalis.

Botys orissusalis, Walker, xviii. 701 (1859).

Dichocrocis orissusalis, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 481 (1900).

Botys trigalis, Led. Wien. ent. Mon. vii. p. 375, pl. x. fig. 18 (1863).

Khasia Hills.

The type from Sarawak is in Mus. Oxon. Lederer himself sank his *trigalis* to *orissusalis*, and anyone comparing the type with his figure must agree with him. Not previously recorded from India.

Pleuroptya distinguenda.

Sylepta distinguenda, Hering, Stett. ent. Zeit. lxii. p. 77 (1901), lxiv. pl. i. fig. 16 (1903).

Khasia Hills; four examples.

The type came from Sumatra.